

MUCH CASH CO-OPERATING

Essex Farmers Learning
Use Of Grouping Cattle
For Shipment

BIG HOG SALES SOON

Agents Responsible for Success
the Work—They Have Shown
farmers With Less Than Carloads
They Can Increase Profits.

By C. E. Brehm.

Co-operative marketing in Tennessee began with a co-operative shipment of fat cattle from Franklin county April 20, 1918, with the assistance of the county agent, who was influential in organizing the farmers' county for this purpose. The shipment consisted of ten carloads including 263 head of cattle, ranging in weight from 850 to 1,228 pounds. The farmers were interested in the plan.

The cattle were consigned to the St. Louis Stock Yards and were sold at \$23.00 per hundred weight. They weighed 1,157 pounds. The total value was \$35,868.57. The buyers in the St. Louis market were interested in the quality and condition of the cattle, which sold at \$11.25 per hundred weight. It cost about \$1.25 per hundred weight, including the drift to the St. Louis market, but the cost of this marketing cost, according to the farmers who were interested in the shipment and several who went to the cattle, they realized \$7,000 more than the local market offered.

This initial shipment, co-operative marketing spread rapidly. Producers readily see that such a plan enables them to get the best price for their goods. Co-operative marketing brings the larger market, even for the small farmer with less than a carload of live stock. In direct competition with the market and brings prices to their level. County agents to a great extent have been responsible for the success of this work and its rapid development. They have performed valuable service for the farmers in their respective counties in creating marketing organizations and showing each farmer, though having less than a carload, can ship with farmers in the same car, getting the benefits of the earliest shipment and keep accounts straight so that one can get the actual cash value of the product, according to its quality and the marketing expense. They

St. Louis Receiving Tennessee Co-operative Shipment.

operative wool sales were held last spring, aggregating 48,075 pounds. This wool sold for prices ranging from 25c to 58½¢ per pound, depending on quality. This was more than many local markets afforded. Many local markets did not offer for clear wool from individual farmers more than 45¢ a pound. These sales resulted in farmers receiving \$3,340.24 more for their wool by co-operative marketing. From a business of \$35,868.57 done by one association in 1918 such marketing has developed to the point that from January 1, 1919, to July 31, 1919, the various associations collectively sold more than \$325,000 worth of produce for their members. This is a healthy growth of the movement in one year and is due to the fact that these associations increased the returns of the farmers \$22,750. It is significant also that where such marketing has been started, it is invariably followed by increased production and especially a better grade of livestock, thus adding to the prosperity of the farmers and the county.

INGS TO DO ON THE FARM DURING AUGUST

the Home—Install a water system. Build walks around the house. The house and sow grass seed in yard. Can all that you can. Buy and place goods at sales. Your children examined physically before school begins.

fall garden and poultry—Plow available space; plant beans, beets, cress, carrots, collards, mustard, spinach, lettuce, radish, peas, and winter squash. Transplant celery. Save seeds. Sell all hens that are over one year old.

fields—Keep plowed land bare of clover, alfalfa, and winter wheat. Seed alfalfa, sweet clover (both), red clover and crimson clover after the first rain in August and crimson clover late in the month. Finish plowing for barley.

Mow weeds on pastures and in early August turn finishings in an early planted patch of beans and about twenty animals acre. Keep sows on alfalfa or clover. Terrace washing lands. Machinery for harvesting corn, stalk and all. Clean all seed.

livestock—Feed cows liberally in calving. Supplement short corn with silage or green corn, turn or soy beans. Sell fat steers in August or early September; in carload lots to central market co-operatively with neighbors if satisfactory. Turn rams with ewe flock; exchange rams with someone; docks more likely will be safely

have also assumed largely the burden of getting such associations started successfully.

At the present time co-operative marketing is being carried on very successfully in twelve counties in the state and quite a number more are preparing to initiate the movement this fall with hogs, at the same time. In those counties in which co-operative marketing has been started, the shipments have rapidly increased after the initial shipment, thus showing that such marketing enables farmers to get the higher prices. Of course it is to be expected that there will be one or two in a county marketing through such an association that will not be satisfied and complain that they did not get enough for their product. Most of the critics are like a farmer in one county where co-operative marketing was recently begun under the guidance of the county agent. This farmer brought in a boar for shipment. The county agent advised him that it would not pay to ship the boar and that he should keep it at home, cut it and then at a later date ship it as a stag, in which way it would bring more money. The farmer insisted that the boar was no account and wanted to get rid of it.

True to the advice of the county agent the boar only netted \$15. The farmer was dissatisfied and said that co-operative shipping did not pay. In other words, he kicked and found fault with co-operative marketing rather than with himself. The other twenty-two farmers were enthusiastic about the results, inasmuch as the shipment netted the farmers \$386 more than the local market. Accordingly they called on the county agent to help them get up another car of hogs the following week. While the car was being loaded the farmer that had the boar in the previous shipment came around with twelve hogs to put in the car.

The products marketed co-operatively thus far thru the marketing associations that the county agents have organized include hogs, cattle, sheep, chickens, wool, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes. In ten counties co-

STORK'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND

Record of Bird's Appearance in 1416
May Be Found in Chronicles of
the Country.

The white stork of the continent of Europe, which is encouraged in most, and even protected in some, of the countries to which it resorts to breed, and round which much story and legend have gathered, has been known for centuries to be an occasional visitor to the British Isles, chiefly to Norfolk, but very rarely to Scotland, though it has never been known to nest or even attempt to do so in Britain.

However, a record of its having nested in Scotland appears in Goodall's edition of the "Scotchichonicon." This work was begun by John Fordun, who died about 1384, and was continued by Walter Bower, the abbot of Inchcolm. It is in Bower's chronicles for 1416 that the story appears. The translation runs thus:

"In the year of our Lord, fourteen hundred and sixteen, there died on the morrow of the birth of St. John the Baptist, Master James Bisset, prior of St. Andrew's. In this same year, a pair of storks came to Scotland and nested on top of the church of St. Giles of Edinburgh and dwelt there throughout a season of the year; but to what place they flew away thereafter no one knows."

Commenting on this, Lord Lagle Clarke says: "The church of St. Giles, on which the storks nested, was a new stone edifice commenced in 1387, to replace a former church destroyed in 1385, and some of it doubtless forms part of the cathedral of today."

GIVES CAT PALM OF WISDOM

Writer in California Newspaper Comes
Forward With Loud Praise
of Household Pet.

It is often a subject for discussion as to which is the wisest animal. Some say it is the dog and some are in favor of the horse, while scientists appear to think it is the elephant.

We beg to differ with all these views. We do not even agree to the movement in certain quarters to give the palm for wisdom to the fox. To our mind the wisest animal that lives is the cat. And, if it goes to that, we are willing to have it further known that of all animals we like the cat the best.

A cat is so wise that it succeeds in not letting us know how wise it really is. If you will be friendly with cats—and that's an easy thing to do—you will be astounded at their wisdom. And you could not imagine how affectionate a cat can also be.

There is an old yellow cat up in the Verdugo hills that we wouldn't trade for all the dogs and horses and elephants outside of Barnum's circus. When the last of his nine lives departs from the earth those mountains will be a very lonely place for us.—Los Angeles Times.

When a Man Proposes.

When a man asks a woman to marry him he pays her the greatest compliment a man can pay a woman, or else he needs the money.—Life.

United States Railroad Commission Director General of Railroads

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD

Co-Operative MARKETING SERVICE

The marketing division of the traffic department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad and associated lines will furnish to persons desiring to purchase, the names and addresses of the owners of the following:

FOR SALE

Alfalfa, Alsike, Burr, Crimson, Red, Sapiin, Sweet and White clover seed; Sundried apples, cooking and eating apples; Bearded and Beardless seed barley, Ground barley; bran; 100 brooms; 8 dozen 2-pound cans tomatoes; purebred and registered Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn bulls, cows, heifers and calves in large or small lots; grade cows and heifers of beef and milk breeds; grade feeders in car lots and less; Gurnsey bull calf; chicken coops; 40 bushels extra goods red corn, white milling corn; cotton gin complete, two 50-saw gins; rod cranes and baskets; Airdale and Scotch collie dogs; flour; 90 Angora goats, common goats in car lots or less; Blue, Orchard and Red Top grass seed; clover, timothy, Red Top, Bean, Millet and grass hay in car lots or less; 8 riding and driving horses, 2 harness mares, 1 team of large horses, 1 registered Percheron stallion and several registered mares, 1 high-grade Percheron colt, 3 years old; 16 to 20 h. p. steam traction engine, 20 h. p. International coal oil or gasoline engine; sorghum mill; Champion mower; Champion rake; 4-roll McCormick corn shredder; Papee silo filler; seed sower for clovers and grasses; single-row corn and bean planter; inoculation culture for all legumes; crushed limestone; saw-rig complete with 12 h. p. gasoline engine; peanut meal; sorghum molasses; mules, all ages; nursery stock of all kinds; Red Rust-Proof, Applier, Fulghum and Winter Turf oats; Ancona, Andalusia, Bantam, Dark Cornish, Black Langshang, S. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorn, Rose Comb Leghorn, Black and Buff Orpington, White Orpington, White and Imperial Plymouth Rock, Partridge and Barred Plymouth Rock, S. C. Rhode Island Red, Speckled Sussex, Silver Campine, White Wyandotte poultry; raw ground phosphate rock; Imperial Pekin ducks; Embden geese; Homer and Carneaux pigeons; turkeys for consumption; Giant Bronze turkeys; Rape seed; Abruzzi and other rye seed, purebred registered and grade Cotswold, Dorset, Hampshire, Oxford, Shropshire and Southdown rams, lambs and ewes, in large or small lots; straw, baled and loose; purebred and registered Berkshire, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire and Poland-China boars, sows and gilts in large and small lots; 30 grade stock shoats, weight about 50 pounds; Digestor tankage; timothy seed; Seven Top turnip seed; Hairy and Augusta seed vetch; red bearded Miracle, Stoner, Leapers, Profic, Fulcaster and Red Winter seed wheat; cord wood.

To producers will be furnished on application the names and addresses of persons by whom the following commodities are for sale.

WANTED

Alfalfa, Red and Sweet clover seed; barley for seed and feed; Soy beans; honey bees; canned corn and tomatoes; registered Aberdeen Angus cattle; 3 carloads grade cattle; 2 registered Gurnsey heifers; registered Holstein bulls, cows and heifers; registered and grade Jersey bulls, cows and heifers; purebred and registered Shorthorn bulls cows and heifers; white milling corn; crimson clover seed; dairy products; Angora and common goats; Herds, Blue and Orchard grass seed; clover and sweet clover hay; honey; corn harvester; hay tedder; heavy wagon; tractor; hay rake; kraut; sorghum molasses; red, rustproof and winter turf oats; red and white peanuts; cow peas; chestnut poles; cedar, locust, chestnut and catalpa posts; sweet and Irish potatoes; Ancona poultry; poultry and eggs for market; Bronze turkeys; Rape seed; Abruzzi and other rye seed; rye for feed; registered and grade Shropshire, Dorset, Hampshire and Southdown bucks, lambs and ewes; baled straw; Duroc-Jersey bred gilts and sows; 1 car 60 per cent protein tankage; timothy seed; Hairy vetch seed; Long Berry, Fulcaster and other seed wheat.

Breeders of live stock and producers of Field, Garden and Orchard Products for sale, except such as reach the market through established and local channels, are invited to communicate to the undersigned complete descriptions, quantities and other necessary information of such conditions.

Instructive Literature on Alfalfa growing, Silos, Life in Agriculture, Peanut and Soy Bean Oil Manufacture will be mailed to any address upon request. Address

L. P. Bellah, General Agent
Nashville, Tennessee

FARMERS WORRY OVER SILO TYPES

Four Kinds From Which To
Make Choice—Concrete, Tile,
Stave, and Wood Hoop

CONCRETE HAS GREATER LIFE

Wooden Types Have Low Initial Cost,
But Do Not Last Long—Vitrified
Tile Good—Write Division of Ex-
tension for Building Information.

"Which type shall it be?" is one of the perplexing questions which faces the farmer who anticipates building a silo. He wants to combine service with cost, and therefore thinks much.

Four kinds of silos are being built, all of which are successful, but many farmers are of the opinion that the concrete is the cheapest and most satisfactory when its long life is considered. The other three types are the vitrified tile, the stave and the wooden hoop.

The Concrete.

The concrete silo is built exclusively of cement, reinforced with iron rods, or woven wire. The first cost of building such a silo is rather greater than of building the other types, but for durability no silo can compare with it. Therefore the cost can be spread over a long period of years. Other advantages are, it cannot burn, blow over, rot, or allow vermin to enter.

Vitrified Tile.

Many things said of concrete also can be said of the vitrified tile, a material out of which a most efficient silo can be built. Initial costs vary very little.

This type will last indefinitely, will resist storms if the tile is properly reinforced and will deteriorate very little from temperature fluctuations.

Inner walls, however, from this type of silo, sometimes are left with jagged underneath which air pockets form as the silage settles and hangs. This can be avoided, though, by using precaution in the construction of the inside.

No prospective builder will make a mistake in selecting a vitrified tile silo.

Stave Silos.

Many manufacturers have made a specialty of stave silos, and have given them wide advertisement because of cheapness of construction, and of a patented joint door fitting.

Its low cost, and ease of erection have made it the most widely built type. All of the firms selling stave silos have good ones, but the patented door feature has a greater value as an agent's talking point than it has for the preservation of feed.

The stave silo keeps ensilage well, but its principal disadvantage is the fact that its life is short. Its usefulness, however, can be prolonged by the frequent use of paint, and the tightening of guys and hoops. Woods to be used in construction which give the longest service are mentioned in order: red wood, cypress, Oregon fir, and Southern yellow pine.

The wooden hoop silo, two types of which are in use, is the cheapest. One type is constructed with oak or elm hoops to which matched tongue and grooved boards are nailed from the inside. The inner wall thus is made smooth, uniform and air tight.

The other type is built with rough lumber nailed to the hoops. Inside of the "barrel" is then covered either with wooden or metal lathing, to which one-half or three-fourths inch of plaster is applied.

Both of these types, if properly constructed, have essentials of good silos, to-wit: they exclude air, and retain moisture; have a smooth perpendicular; and sufficient resistance to withstand inside pressure and outside wind force. Their life varies from eight to fifteen years.

Farmers frequently choose one of these types because they have an abundance of wood, the cost of which is therefore much less to them. The total cost, however, depends upon the size. Under present prices the price ranges from \$1.50 to \$2 for each ton capacity.

Construction detail may be procured from the Division of Extension, Knoxville, Tenn.

THE FIGHTER IS BEST ROOSTER

R. N. Crane Says Pick Out
Early Feathering Vigor-
ous Bird

MUST HAVE STRONG LEGS

Specialist Gives Much Interesting In-
formation in Regard to Breeding Up
Flock and Caring for it During Late
Summer.

(By R. N. Crane, Poultry Specialist,
Division of Extension, University of
Tennessee.)

The earliest matured cockerel that shows the most vigor, that feathers first, and is disposed to fight, is nearly always the best breeder, and should be retained.

The cockerel should have strong, well-standing apart legs. He should have a strong back, be wide across the shoulders, and back to the hips. He should have a deep, full breast, short neck, short blocky head, medium sized comb, and strong, bright eyes. This type of cockerel is easily kept fat, and will transmit this quality to his offspring.

Summer Care of Poultry.

When cockerels attain marketable ages they should be sold and the pullets transferred to roomy quarters which have been thoroughly whitewashed. Roupes and tuberculosis will develop if they are allowed to stay in crowded coops.

Pullets which have their early growth hindered by close conditions never develop into profitable egg-producing hens.

Need Fresh Water.

During August and September, poultry must have plenty of fresh water, grain night and morning, and a dry mash at all times. An excellent mash can be made from ingredients proportioned as follows:

200 pounds of ground corn, 200 pounds of ground oats, 100 pounds each of wheat, bran and shorts, 25 pounds of old process linseed meal, 100 pounds of meat scrap; add to this one per cent of fine salt, five per cent of oyster shell, grit and charcoal.

July Molting.

Tennessee fowls begin molting during July and continue until November. Results of observations as compiled by use of the trap nest have proved that early molting hens produce fewest eggs.

Pullets hatched early will lay during the fall and early winter. Heavy producing hens will continue to lay until November. The deep yellow in the legs of the best laying hens will fade considerably as the laying season advances. Great width between the pelvic bones also is noticeable in the biggest producers. The bones also are pliable. There is also great width between the keel and these bones. Usually on the best hens this distance will be the width of the hand.

The spread between the pelvic bones of the smaller breeds, such as Leghorns, is about the width of two and a half fingers. In the larger strains as Plymouth Rocks the spread is about the width of three or more fingers.

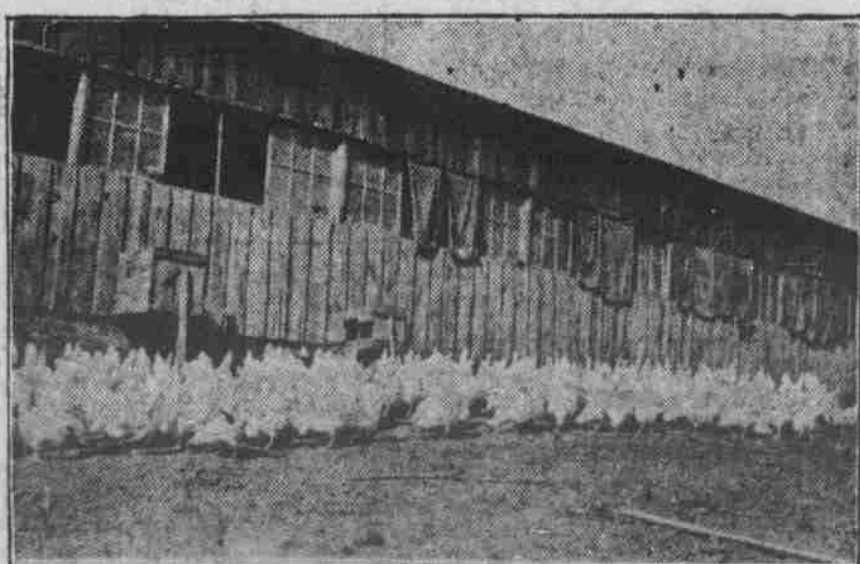
Hens in any strain having this qualification should be carried over for use in the breeding pens.

The early molting, yellow legged hens should be marketed during July, August and September, the time when their laying period is most likely to end.

With corn selling at \$2.25 a bushel, and other feeds equally as expensive the few eggs that light producing hens lay from July 15 until January 15 will not offset the feeding cost. Furthermore, the room they will occupy can be more profitably used if early hatched pullets are kept in their space.

Pullets that develop slowly should be sold at the time cockerels are placed on the market. Only strong, vigorous early hatched pullets should be kept for egg producers. A flock thus picked, kept in a comfortable house, and well fed, will produce the maximum. Otherwise vitality, production and profits will be low.

THIS HOUSE ADMITS PLENTY OF AIR



A modern poultry house built to let in plenty of sunshine and air. Those who have made the greatest success with the growing of chickens have recognized the value of these two elements, the selection of purebred strains, proper rationing, and many other little things of which R. N. Crane, poultry specialist, division of extension, tells.